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THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AT THE OPENING OF THE LONDON LAW COURTS

(See Bulletin No. 3)

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Fiji Gets a New Constitution

THE NEW constitution recently proclaimed for Fiji provides for a more democratic legislative council, although the British Governor and his officials still command a majority.

Another change gives the Indian residents of the Islands representation on the council. The constitution thus recognizes the increase in colonists from India, numbering 60,000, compared with 85,000 Fijians and 4,500 Europeans.

Fiji Islands Called "The Hawaii of the South"

The Fijis are the largest islands situated well out in the Pacific. Only New Caledonia, the Solomon Islands, and the Bismarcks, all relatively close to Australia and New Guinea, are larger. The total area of the Fijis is greater than that of the Hawaiian Islands, and Viti Levu, the main island of the Fiji group, is almost exactly the same size as Hawaii, the giant of the northern islands. Fiji is, in fact, often referred to as "the Hawaii of the South."

Although Fiji is well within the Tropics, having a south latitude corresponding to the north latitude of Jamaica, it has an unexpectedly temperate climate. This is due chiefly to the considerable size of the islands and their mountains which intercept the clouds and cool air currents. Suva, the capital, situated on the largest island, has its tennis and cricket fans who play in comfort. Most European residents dress lightly, but the few who cling to tweed suits and felt hats do so without inconvenience.

On the score of healthfulness Fiji stands particularly high. It is said to be the most healthful tropical land in the world. The rearing of children by Europeans, fraught with difficulties in most other tropical lands, causes no anxiety in Fiji. One surprise is the utter absence of malaria in the islands. Mosquitoes are present, but they do not transmit this and other diseases from which Europeans suffer in other tropical lands. Fiji is truly a "white man's land."

Have Given up Cannibalism

When first well known to Europeans, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Fijians were the most bloodthirsty and savage cannibals in all the South Seas. Cannibalism was not only indulged in when enemies had been killed; Fijians actually slaughtered relatives and companions for food. They quickly came under missionary influence, however, and the entire native population became Christianized. The Fijian of to-day is mild-mannered, kindly and courteous.

The natives are predominantly of Melanesian stock; that is, of the dark, negroid, kinky-haired type of islanders. There has been, however, an admixture of Polynesian blood (like that of the Hawaiians and Marquesans) which has given the Fijian a better physique and a handsomer appearance than a full-blood Melanesian. The Fijians are particularly race-conscious; and although Europeans have been on the islands for a century, and although East Indians have made up a large part of the population for many years, there are practically no half-breeds.

So large is the East Indian population that it was thought a few years ago that the islands would eventually become virtually a colony of India. During the past few decades sugar production has been Fiji's chief industry. The Fijians do not take to plantation work, so thousands of East Indians were imported to

© *Photograph from Capt. Harry Pidgeon*

HOMES OF THE FIJI ISLANDERS

While the climate of the Fiji Archipelago is similar to that of the Samoan Islands, the dwellings here differ radically from the open, airy structures found in the more easterly group. Most of the valleys, hills and mountains of Fiji are blanketed with luxuriant vegetation. As in Hawaii, however, the lee sides of the Islands have fewer trees and are covered with long grass (See Bulletin No. 1).

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Ruanda Deserted by Starving Tribe of Natives

FAMINE due to two years' drought and bad farming has brought about starvation and a migration in the center of Africa, according to news filtering out in dispatches.

Fifty thousand natives, men, women and children, are reported to have trekked into Uganda from Ruanda. Although the Belgian Government has established relief stations, the isolation of the tribes and the difficulty of transporting food have made it almost impossible to help the natives. Lions and hyenas are said to be following on the trail of the migrating people, eating the dead and dying.

Ruanda may be considered a small edition of Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, because, like the regent of that country, its ruler is a powerful native chief. The country formed the westernmost and inmost tip of Germany's vast territorial holdings in East Africa.

Ruanda Changes Hands Rapidly Within a Few Years

Ruanda, before the advent of European influence, was an isolated plateau region, densely populated by a people of a single language. There was little contact with peoples of the surrounding plains. Ruanda was even exempt from the raids of Arabian slavers who harried the lands closer to the coast. As a result Ruanda became a strong and self-sufficient kingdom.

The Germans permitted the King or Mwami to continue his rule. During the World War the territory from Lake Victoria west to the Congo, including Ruanda, fell under Belgian control. Later Belgium was given a formal mandate for this territory, while Great Britain received under mandate the remainder of the near-by, former German holdings. Still later, Belgium, to cooperate in affording Great Britain protection for the proposed Cape to Cairo Railway, ceded to Great Britain a strip of the mandated territory lying west of Lake Victoria. This took in a portion of Ruanda, including important grazing lands. Because of the protest raised by the Ruandans over the partitioning of their territory, a final readjustment was made whereby the British corridor was narrowed, western sections being re-ceded to Belgium.

Natives Call Volcanoes "The Cooking Place of God"

To-day the greater part of Ruanda—some 18,000 square miles—forms a Belgian mandate, but there are small areas of the old kingdom both in the British mandate of Tanganyika and in the British Protectorate of Uganda. The population in the Belgian mandate is estimated to be between two and three millions.

The most active of Africa's volcanic regions is included in Ruanda: the Birunga or Mufumbiro range, whose picturesque name in the native tongue means "cooking place of God." Several of the peaks reach an altitude of 14,000 feet. Some of the streams originating in these mountains flow into the Nile drainage system, while others drain into Lake Kivu and so contribute their waters to the westward-flowing Congo.

The Ruanda plateau is one of Africa's best cattle countries. The highest of the three castes among the Ruandans are the cattle raisers. Below them are the agriculturists, and still farther down the scale are the pygmies who live in the forests, chiefly by hunting.

work in the cane fields. They were brought in on the "indenture" system, binding themselves to work for five years. After the indenture period, thousands settled in the islands to grow cane or rice on their own account, or to trade among the natives. The indenture system was abolished in 1920, and, as a result, the sugar industry seems doomed. The government is encouraging the growth of rubber trees, bananas, pineapples, cotton, and rice. Coconuts have been second only to sugar in importance. Thousands of tons of the dried kernels, known as "copra," are exported annually.

Fiji has the distinction of greeting each new day earlier than practically all other lands in the world. It lies just west of the International Date Line. Sunday is born there when it is still early Saturday morning in the United States and Saturday noon in England.

Bulletin No. 1, May 6, 1929.

© Photograph from Capt. Harry Pidgeon

THE TRAVELER'S PALM, A NATIVE OF MADAGASCAR, TRANSPLANTED TO FIJI

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English Jury System's Spread Throughout World

SINCE last fall, any Japanese accused of a capital or similarly serious crime has had the right to demand trial before "twelve good men and true."

Although the jury law passed the Japanese legislature six years ago, adoption was postponed until the court rooms could be rebuilt and a thorough study made of the workings of juries in other lands.

Japan's action adds another nation to the lengthening list of countries that have welcomed the jury system. The seed of jury justice, planted in France, nurtured in England, and transplanted to every continent, now thrives in two-thirds the land area of the world. Iceland developed an elaborate legal code, including trial by jury, quite early, but it is doubtful whether there is any connection between the Icelandic and English jury systems.

If Her Burned Hand Healed, She Was Innocent

Employed originally by King Charles of Burgundy to collect taxes and later by William the Conqueror to take the first English census, the jury system has finally become, in this day, an agency of justice to men in many nations.

A woman charged with murdering her husband now has her day in court. A woman charged with murder in the England of Henry I was required to grasp a red hot iron rod. If her burned hand healed, she was innocent. If gangrene set in, she died. Heaven had judged her guilty, her neighbors thought.

An alternative to the blood poison court was trial by water. Men and women charged with crime were bound and thrown into a pond or river. The innocent floated; the guilty, weighted by sin, sank.

A Trial by Battle

A man who charged that a neighbor had usurped property rights could bring him to trial by battle, but not by jury. Plaintiff and defendant hired armed knights instead of lawyers. Court sat when the scarlet-robed judges of the Court of Common Pleas at sunrise entered their stand facing an open field. They called upon the sergeant-at-law to read a proclamation naming the parties to the suit and their respective champions. The latter then rode into the lists or fenced area 60 feet square and took this oath: "Hear this, ye justices, that I have this day neither eaten nor drunk nor have upon me any bone, stone, or grass nor any enchantment, sorcery or witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abased or the law of the devil exalted, so help me God and his Saints."

Then the fight began. If either champion were killed or if either yielded, pronouncing the loathed word "craven," judgment was given to the man whose knight was victorious. If they fought all day, fought "to the stars," then the court declared a draw and gave judgment for the defendant.

The people of England welcomed the laws of Henry II which gave a party to a lawsuit the right to demand trial by jury in place of trial by battle, which so often gave the verdict for the party rich enough to hire the brawniest brute knight.

Trial by jury, successful in the British Isles, became an instrument of injustice when first it was transplanted to the continent. France, in the fervor of her new freedom from monarchy, adopted the jury system in 1792. But soon the leaders of the Revolution debased it. The revolutionists packed juries and made them the engines of death in the Reign of Terror. It is on record that a Paris jury in 1794 tried and condemned to the guillotine 76 persons in a single day.

Belgium Establishes Gorilla Preserve to Save Fast Disappearing Beasts

The King is greatly helped in his sway over his people by his state religion. By its tenets he is the earthly representative of the chief deity. Muhavura, one of the large volcanoes, is the sacred mountain and plays an important part in the religious myths.

On the mountain slopes of Ruanda the huge gorilla, largest of the ape family, will probably make his last stand. The Belgian Government has created a gorilla preserve there, a protective measure that has not been taken in the few other areas where the rare beasts live.

Bulletin No. 2, May 6, 1929.

© *From "In the Heart of Africa," by Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg (Cassell & Co.)*

BEAUTY TREATMENT ON A MKONDJO WOMAN

The ornamental scars are brought about by an inflammation or artificial irritation of the skin. After the skin has been cut the wounds are smeared with vegetable matter and dirt, causing them to swell.

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Lillehammer: Where Many Norwegians Spend Vacations

WHEN one consults an atlas and learns that Lillehammer, Norway, is in the same latitude as the mouth of the Yukon River, in Alaska, he should not jump to the conclusion that it has a similar climate. The climate is very different, because of the friendly offices of that mighty ocean river, the Gulf Stream.

Lillehammer lies at the northern end of Mjosen Lake, Norway's largest body of fresh water, and is a gateway to the Gudbrandsdal. In this valley many ancient customs and costumes of the country are still in vogue. The town itself lies on the north and south rail route from Oslo to Trondhjem, and is visited annually by thousands of tourists from Europe and America, drawn thither by the beauty of scenery and quaintness of architecture.

Fifty Farmhouses Contain Working Museum of Norway's Past

This region occupies the central part of southern Norway and is typical of inland valleys rather than the fiord country bordering the Atlantic, or the "land of the midnight sun," which lies farther to the north. In spite of its high latitude Lillehammer enjoys a comparatively mild climate, resort hotels being open for visitors the year round.

Of supreme interest to both Norwegian and foreigner is an outdoor museum of ancient arts and crafts at the near-by village of Maihaugen. Fifty hand-built farmhouses, mills, workshops, and barns were purchased, moved to one community, and enriched with collections of old Norwegian handwork. There are articles of wood, brass, leather, and iron, together with examples of weaving and embroidery typical of the products of cottage handicrafts carried on by peasants of the neighborhood during long winter evenings. Here are also spinning wheels, looms, and tools used before the introduction of factory goods. During the tourist season provision is made to have artisans actually working at loom and forge so that memory of the country's historic peasant arts and crafts may not entirely fade from the earth.

The museum's quaint silver-hued cottages of rough-worked timbers are scattered through a forest beside a quiet lake. They form an ideal setting for this last stronghold of a time when the Norwegian farmer carved his own wooden spoon and bowl and his wife wove coverlets from wool clipped and dyed by her own hands. These log huts contain carved and painted wooden chests of beauty, and rugs and brassware that are the envy of collectors. Some of the hand workers imported to exhibit their skill are said to be the last of the trade in this part of Norway.

Many Natives of This Region Have Come to America

Lillehammer itself, while it is the metropolis of Gudbrandsdal Valley and claims more than 5,000 inhabitants, has had only a century of corporate existence. However, the near-by city of Hamar, on an arm of the same lake, dates back to 1152, when Nicholas Breakspear, an Englishman, who afterwards became Pope Adrian IV, established a diocese there. Ruins of a cathedral go back to the same century. These were the early days of Christianity in Norway. Dark ways of paganism were abandoned by the Vikings with reluctance and only after much bloodshed. It is said that seafaring men for some time worshipped the Christian God on land and Thor at sea, since the latter was considered safer in that element.

Modern Norwegian peasants, however, are devout followers of the Lutheran

Despite her unhappy experience, France has kept the jury system, but in a modified form. Criminal cases, but not civil suits, go before juries in France, and three judges sit on the bench instead of the single judge usually required in the British Empire and the United States. Napoleon, marching up and down Europe, carried the jury system in his knapsack and installed it here and there. The uprisings of 1848 brought the big German states into line. Austria, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland and others also adopted the institution. Just before the turn of the century the Russian Tsar proclaimed it throughout his broad domain.

Mexico, San Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, and Uruguay use the jury system, although some of their Latin neighbors do not. The Scandinavian countries employ juries only in libel suits.

Emperor Charles the Great, better known as Charlemagne, has been given a complimentary handle to his name for his military conquests; a better measure of his greatness is his act of planting the seed of the modern jury. When almost no lands were left to conquer, Charlemagne set out to consolidate his victories. He sent out commissioners to every village and town to find out how much land he, the king, owned, how much in taxes he was entitled to, and who were his local agents.

William the Conqueror Sends Out a "Royal Questionnaire"

After his death his grandson, Charles, King of Burgundy, developed the *inquisito.* of twelve men in each community to supply the same data. William the Conqueror took the idea with him to England. He ordered *inquisitos* assembled to fill out an elaborate royal questionnaire which became the Domesday Book, jealously treasured to this day as the original deed survey in Great Britain. One hundred years later Henry II found the royal and church courts at loggerheads over property claims. He decided to solve the dilemma by letting the "inquisition" of twelve men of the neighborhood decide the claims in the presence of his judges. Henry II thus created the *assize utrum,* the first true jury trial.

Still the evolution of the jury was not complete. The "twelve good men and true" of the first juries were selected because they knew more about the crime and the participants than anyone else in the neighborhood. They were jurors and witnesses at one and the same time. Nowadays intimate knowledge of a case prevents a man serving on the jury before which it is tried.

Bulletin No. 3, May 6, 1929.

NOTICE TO PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS

It will be appreciated, as a very practical cooperation in the educational work of the National Geographic Society, if teachers desiring to use the Bulletins next year will forward their requests now for the number of copies desired. This will lighten the heavy burden of handling the orders always received at the beginning of the school year.

It is suggested that principals send this notice to teachers, or post it on bulletin boards. The Bulletins represent a generous contribution of The Society to schools; the 25 cents charged annually for the thirty issues covering only the cost of mailing and handling.

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The Position of the Maori People in New Zealand

NEWSPAPER articles tell of the jailing of Rua, fanatical leader of certain primitive Maoris. That incident must not be considered typical of New Zealand's relation with the native tribes.

Some Americans, doubtless, still think of New Zealand as a country where the tattooed Maoris that Captain Cook met are as thick as the Indians once were in the United States.

The Maoris Forsake War Canoe for Motorboat

But modern New Zealand is just as modern as any Main Street and as prosaic to the adventurously inclined. True, the Maori is still in New Zealand, but his number is sadly depleted and he is much changed. The warrior of to-day has forsaken his war canoe for a motorboat and his tribal wars for lawsuits. The Maori woman has replaced her ceremonial cloak of kiwi feathers with the sophisticated garb of the European and even the famous *haka* and *poi* dances threaten to disappear before the onslaught of modernity.

It is only among the elders of the back-country tribes who stay within the confines of their *pas* or settlements that the customs of the past have been retained. Even these are modified through unavoidable contact with the *paheka,* the white man.

Handshaking and Kisses Replace Nose Rubbing

One old custom, strange to western eyes, is that of *hongi,* nose rubbing. Among the Maoris this took the place of kissing and handshaking.

Another custom forsworn is the tattooing of faces. In former days the well-dressed Maori had his face chiselled in artistic designs, and the lines filled in with blue pigment. Patches of black around his eyes gave a final touch of swagger. The young women of the past understood that tattooing of the lips and chin greatly enhanced their appeal.

Maoris Are M.P.'s, Lawyers, Doctors, Plumbers and Grocers

While intermarriage between whites and Polynesians is generally frowned upon, no great censure attaches to the white New Zealander who takes a Maori wife or husband. The better class natives occupy much the same status as the whites. There are Maori members of parliament and Maori doctors and lawyers, plumbers and grocers.

The Maori are gradually being assimilated into the civilization of the overwhelmingly larger white population. In the cities they drive the same kinds of cars, go to the same churches, see the same movies and receive the same radio programs as do the English-born New Zealanders.

Bulletin No. 5, May 6, 1929.

faith. Sunday is their great holiday and they come for many miles from remote valleys to enjoy the morning service with its social hour in the churchyard afterward. Many summer tourists attend these gatherings to observe the display of color and quaint costume from outlying districts. Gudbrandsdal is said to be one of the last strongholds of the tall, long skulled, blond Viking type. Many of the women still cling to the valley dress of bodice and apron.

To an American visitor from the Middle West there is much in the scene that is familiar, for many of this region's sons and daughters have emigrated to cultivate the farms of Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Bulletin No. 4, May 6, 1929.

© *E. M. Newman*

ANCIENT OIL LAMPS OF NORWAY IN THE HANSEATIC MUSEUM OF BERGEN

The trays were filled with fish oil, and wicks in the corners of each tray furnished the light. A three-tray lamp became a chandelier of twelve lights. The Museum contains a valuable collection of furniture, weapons, and other objects of the latest Hanseatic period.

© *Photograph by Dr. Carlos E. Cummings*

A GREETING IN THE APPROVED MAORI FASHION

In the *hongi*, noses are pressed, rather than rubbed, gently from side to side and right hands are clasped. At family reunions or at parties the *hongi* is prolonged and, after lengthy separations, it is accompanied by tears and moans. These little girls are standing against a background showing a Maori carved slab and other designs of native house decoration.